ican Synod of Rupert's Land.

nipeg, June 18.—The Anglican of Rupert's Land, which meets ly in Winnipeg since 1867, o-day. Inaugural services were st evening, a large number of es being present and the ser- eing preached by Rev. De Pen- Brandon.

Hummel Suffers Alone.

York, June 18.—Abraham el probably will be the only to suffer imprisonment on the racy charge growing out of the Morse divorce scandal. In-

ED—A male teacher holding a or second class certificate for man P. P. School District No. duties to commence August 5, Salary $55 per month. Per- l applications preferred.
W. C. POLLARD,
Secy. Treas.

—Two black mares weigh 2900. brand S.H. front shoulder. r white star in forehead. Sore lder.

ree-year old colts, one dark other light grey, all went to- er. $10 reward. Barkedale e Boarding House, Parkdale,

—One Red Mare, white star on ead, branded "8 I" on right hip, white spots on back, also Red Mare, about 2 years old white spot on face, two white feet; mane was cut when lost. e were lost over a year ago. ty dollars reward and all ex- es paid.—Polyp Cjutash, Shan- Alta.

G MAN, accustomed to milk- etc., requires employment on farm. Apply D. Smith, ral Delivery, Edmonton.

wanted by young man on h. Apply A. Smith, General very, Edmonton.

ED—On Tuesday night, from er St. Albert and Stony Plain s, a Gray-Brown Mare, weigh- 1,000 to 1,100, branded "40 the right back leg. A reward yone who will bring her to 655 Sixth street.

NOTICE.

reby give notice that I will not onsibe for any debts contract- my son, Thomas Clark. d this 15th day of June, A.D.,

LEWIS CLARKE,
Saddle Lake,
Alberta.

Buckhope Carriages

If there is a carriage to be bought this spring, talk it over with us.

ying a carriage is pretty im- nt business with most men— ou can't be too careful about rriage you decide on. at's why we want you to talk your wants with us—and see udhope line. u know, you don't have to buy s you feel like it—but you will ke it when you see

DHOPE CARRIAGES.
LY & BEALS, Edmonton
. McLEAN, - Mannville

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Imitators But No Competitors.
Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappee Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Mange, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
A Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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NG COMPANY, LTD.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

A SKILFUL GERRYMANDER.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The news of the dissolution of the second Duma was received throughout St. Petersburg with tranquillity, thanks to precautionery measures taken by the authorities. Order prevailed yesterday in this city, and in no place in Russia, so far as is known, was there any serious disturbances. News of the dissolution reached the St. Petersburg papers too late for their last editions but the public was quickly informed through extras, and great posters set out by the police at all street corners containing the ukase announcing the dissolution, and the imperial manifesto. Little enthusiasm or excitement was evoked, and many of the readers as they turned away spat on the ground as a sign of deep contempt. Though General Dracheffsky, prefect of police, was in charge, the provisions for public safety were virtually in the hands of General Hazenkampf, the side to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaeivitch, who returned from Krasnoyezlo to assume command of the combined garrison, including a guard crops, the 37th infantry division, a large force of cavalry and Cossacks, and several machine gun detachments. The military was chiefly disposed in the industrial section, but a strong force occupied the Tauride palace vicinity. Nobody, not even Duma officials, were allowed to enter the precincts of the palace. A laconic notice was posted upon the gates announcing that "Former Deputies," would receive their salaries upon application to the Chancellory of the Empire. The officer in command of the troops in front of the palace informed the Associated Press that he had orders to disperse crowds collecting without parley, and not to spare the bullets in case of necessity. During the night nine of the sixteen Social Democratic leaders, especially named in the government indictment, including Prince Tzertzereteli and M. Dzhaparidge, were taken into custody. The other seven succeeded in eluding the elaborate provisions made for their arrest. Among those who have not yet been arrested are M. Ozel, the report of whose capture was unfounded, and M. Alexinsky, who has not returned to Russia. The constitutional democratic deputies, held a caucus and appointed a committee to draft an address to their constituencies setting forth the work accomplished by the Duma, emphasizing their devotion to their parliamentary labors throughout the session, and criticizing the radicals for their failure to co-operate. In this address they will attempt to throw the entire blame for the dissolution upon the government, but it will in nowise correspond in tone with the Viborg address—an occurrence which the constitutional Democrats have no intention of repeating. The new election law is regarded as a masterly piece of gerrymandering, avowedly designed to reduce to a minimum the representation on the register of those classes of the population in which hostility to the government has been chiefly evident. As a result of the various changes the new Duma will number 442 instead of 524, and the extension of the suffrage to the workmen for which Witte is responsible is practically nullified, direct representatives of workmen being retained in only six provinces. But the original version states that the new electoral law leaves the general basis of the previous law unchanged: That no single class or person possessing the franchise under the existing class of the population, namely, landowners, peasants, citizens and workmen, are assured of a minimum number of members among the representatives.

Officer Shot.

Sebastopol, June 16.—Col. Guessekoffsky, assistant harbor commandant, was killed by a revolver shot in the vicinity of the docks to-day. The assassin was arrested.

MADE FIRST ASCENT.

Swiss Guide Pilots Party Up Centre Peak of Mount Begbie.

Revelstoke, B.C., June 17.—On June 13th, Dr. Herdman, of Calgary, Rev. J. Robertson and Rupert W. Haggen, with Edward Feuz, Swiss guide, made first ascent of centre peak of Mount Begbie, near Revelstoke. Mount Begbie is named for the man who established law and order in the mining town of Cariboo in sixties. His statue stands in a niche on the facade of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. Begbie was called the engine judge. He went to church on Sunday morning, chose the tree for the victim on Sunday afternoon, and hanged him on Monday morning with his own hands. He might have given an invitation to breakfast a la the famous Scottish judge, "Come to breakfast at eight and hang at nine."

STORM IN MANITOBA.

On Sunday Morning Did a Great Deal of Damage.

Napika, Man., June 17.—A terrific storm swept over Manitoba Sunday morning, doing much damage. At the Ogilvie elevator it demolished th driveway. Coaches of the Deloraine-Winnipeg express were caught in the terrific win dand sent spinning down the track. The greatest damage, however, was done in the country, many barns, granaries, etc., were overturned in all directions. W. N. Crowell suffered the loss of his mill. Messrs. F. and G. Powell suffered the greatest loss, their huge barns being completely wrecked. They also lost a couple of head of stock and a valuab'e horse and colt. Another horse was badly wounded. Both men also lost carriages, buggies and wagons. The loss to Messrs. Powell will total $4,000.

English Capital in Cobalt.

Toronto, June 17.—The Silver Bird Mine at Cobalt has been sold to English capitalists.

Witness Located.

Hamilton, June 17.—John Chapman, the missing witness in the Emmerson-Crockett case, and who was a porter at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, in June, 1906, left last night for Fredericton, N.B., to testify for the defence, having been served with a subpoena on Saturday.

Progress of Manufactuties.

Ottawa, June 17—The census and statistics department issued a bulletin today giving the details of the manufacturing products in Canada for the calendar years 1906 to 1905. The value is placed at $715,035,956, as compared with $491,053,375, in 1901. The log products head the list with $98,229,920, an increase of $38,000,000; woollen goods, $5,704,600. Wire fencing shows an increase of 400 per cent. Wire has doubled. Smelting has increased from $7,000,000 to $23,000,000.

HIGH AT ONION LAKE.

River Rose Nine Feet on Sunday—Rafts and Logs Coming Down.

Bulletin Special.

Onion Lake, June 17.—Yesterday afternoon the Saskatchewan river took a sudden rise of five feet, bringing down a large quantity of old logs, driftwood, a raft, a boat and a ferry. At 2 o'clock this morning another rise took place and four or five rafts of lumber passed, and for hours the river was strewn with new logs. A ferry with a team of horses, harnessed but dead on it, and a raft carrying seven or eight men were seen. The water was running too fast to save anything. Victoria reports at 5 o'clock to-day a large quantity of timber passing. The river rose nine feet yesterday.

THREE BILLION FEET.

Of Fine Timber on Tract Sold for $1,000,000 in B. C.

Vancouver, B.C., June 18—One of the largest timber deals ever closed in British Columbia was completed yesterday when a tract of 50,000 acres of Vancouver Island on the Nimkisk river and about Nimkish lake, which lies about 60 miles north of Nanaimo, was disposed of to American capitalists at a figure approximating a million dollars.

Great secrecy has surrounded the deal and the principals have refused to give any details. The property is considered to be one of the choicest in British Columbia, there being about turee billions of feet of fir and cedar according to experts who have cruised it at different times.

For some years the whole tract was owned by McLean Bros., of Vancouver, but about a year ago they disposed of 27,000 acres to Messrs. MacDougall & Cameron, two well known Seattle lumbermen. These gentlemen have since been negotiating for a sale of the whole tract, which has now been consummated, the purchase price of one million dolars including the MacDougall and Cameron tract as well as that retained by McLean Brothers.

ATLASSES FOR SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Ottawa, June 17—Hon. Frank Oiver is distributing to all secondary schools colleges and public libraries in Canada, copies of the new atlas of the Dominion recently prepared by his department and one of the best yet published in Canada.

At a meeting of the cabinet Saturday afternoon an order-in-council was passed appointing Alexander Henderson, Vancouver, to be commissioner of the Yukon. Henderson is now in Ottawa and will proceed west in a few days.

Col. Steel, who has been appointed to an important command in the west was banquetted by officers and men resident in this district who served under him in the Strathcona Horse.

Atelegram was received from Lord Strathcona congratulating Steele and stating that none in South Africa had acquitted themselves better than he and the Strathcona Horse.

It has been decided to have an annual dinner at Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton.

Merger of Trust Co.'s.

Albany, N.Y., June 14.—Superintendent Keep of the State banking department has approved the proposed merger of the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Co.'s of New York. The proposed consolidation has also approved by the directors of the both companies. A meeting of the stockholders of both companies will be called for July 2nd to ratify the action of the directors.

THE IRISH HOUSE.

Troubles of the British Government. As Seen by an Opponent for a New York Newspaper.

New York, June 16.—A special cable to the New York Herald from London says: In offering to Ireland a first instalment of home rule, the great Liberal party has with its eyes open steered straight on to the rocks. The manifesto which the Irish Nationalist leaders have issued marks the end of an era in the political history in England and opens a new set of problems fraught with direct possibilities. The government's attempt to grant home rule by grudging instalments, after angry parleys will create a deadlock in the English legislature such as has never been witnessed before. Henceforth the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present Government to the utmost of their power. Their action at the public convention in fiercely rejecting the first instalment of Home Rule has, they say, been a gigantic success. Disorder in Ireland and obstruction in the House of Commons is the prospect which the Radicals have to face as the price of their twenty years alliance with the Irish party.

With the Irish and labor members the government had a majority over the Unionists of 354. They have 83 nationalists and 54 sympathetic labor members working against them, in addition to the unionists. It is perfectly patent that the House of Commons, if it is to live as the governing power of the British Empire, must become a systematic and constant user of the closure as the ordinary incident of every sitting. There are some liberals who think that an energetic resolve of this kind would give heart to the majority and would keep them as close as phalanx. But such tremendous discipline cannot be maintained indefinitely under interminable delays and galling attacks. If "C. B.s" vast majority is asked to lie down to be peppered like a battalion of soldiers surrounded by an angry enemy, it will lose discipline, confidence and everything else. The nationalists intend to lose no time. They have decided to commence their warfare by voting against the government on the third reading of the territorial and reserve forces bill which is now being considered by the House of Commons. At the first bye-election the nationalists intend to put up a candidate by drawing votes from the labor representatives and the thick and thin supporters of the government. Government members are already talking about passing more stringent rules of procedure in order to carry on the business of the nation They know that the parliamentary business of the Empire cannot be carried on while eighty three Irish Nationalists are always eager to wreck them by obstructing all legislation.

Unionists are predicting that, with an extraordinarily active and generous section such as the Irish Nationalists bent on mischief the government must very soon become a hopeless wreck. In the parliamentary lobby there are rumors that the premier intends to act like a lawyer who has a bad case to browbeat the opposing attorney. Not being able to bring forward a measure of home rule, he intends to bully the House of Lords. Some of his followers are in favor of the introduction of a full measure of home rule. They say: "Make it a part of the liberal program in order that rejection of the bill will be instantly followed by the suppression of the upper chamber." That game would be too transparent for the people of England, who after all, are to respect the great influences of great ancestral wealth and public activity displayed by so many members of upper house. Moderate politicians profess to see in the present situation home rule visibly disappearing into a bottomless pit, and their chief argument is that this Irish convention has refused the utmost the national leaders could obtain from a Radical government supported by the biggest majority that is ever likely to be seen in the House of Commons. If no more could be had from such a government, what liklihood is there of another government giving more?

MEDICINE HAT'S WATER SYSTEM

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 18—Medicine Hat's aim is to have the best in everything. In the public works that are being carried on by the city this is the predominating feature. When a couple of years ago the agitation for a filtration system took definite form, two or three systems presented themselves for consideration. The system of mechanical filtration such as is used at Brandon in filtering the Assiniboine river water, was looked into by a deputation from the city council. Later the sedimentation system was investigated and the council decided that although the initial expenditure would be larger for a sedimentation system than mechanical filters that that system was preferable. Last summer a contract was given the Roberts company of Philadelphia for filtration plant, consisting of two one-million gallon units. The contract was also let ror the erection of a half million gallon steel stand pipe. This stand pipe has been erected on the highest point in the city and is now in daily use. It is one of the largest steel tanks in Canada. The idea is, as soon as the filtration system is completed to pump filtered water direct from the filters to the stand pipe, and the city will receive its supply of water for domestic and fire purposes from this reservoir. The base elevation of the reservoir is one hundred and ten feet above the grade elevation in the business portion of the city. The tank is thirty-five feet in diameter and seventy feet high. The elevation secures an ample pressure in all parts of the city for domestic purposes and in the valley furnishes excellent fire pressure.

Carrying Out the Work.

The year's council is augmenting the work already in hand by carrying out the filtration contracts as entered into last year and by the addition of increased pumping plant. In doing this the council is adopting the wise principle of duplicating the present pumping system which has a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons per day. In the present plant steam pumps are used, the power being generated by the use of natural gas under the boilers. The new pumps which are to be put in, will be direct acting gas pumps, where the gas will be used as an explosive power instead of under the boilers. City Engineer Morrison is corresponding with several American and old country firms, and when the pumps are definitely selected, the choice will be to the best that our money can buy. Two pumps will be installed. This will give Medicine Hat waterworks practically two pumping systems—one steam and the other gas, and this, along with the storage capacity of half a million gallons in the reservoir, should make our system secure and continuous, and thus have a further bearing upon our already low insurance rates. The council is also looking ahead and providing for the city's expansion in this way: As the city grows and the consumers increased by adding new pumps; the pumping, filtration and storage, can be added to without destroying or interfering with the work already done.

The pumping capacity can be increased by adding new pumps; the adding one or two million gallon units at a time, and the reservoir system can be increased by putting two or three stand pipes side by side with the one already in operation. The citizens of this city take a great interest in the public owned utilities and the least of these is not the water works. The satisfaction of the ratepayers with the steps taken for improvement, will no doubt again show itself when the by-law for water works to provide additional money for extension, will shortly be voted on.

Excavate Huge Basin.

A visit to the filtration works does not give an observer much idea of the system other than that a very large work is under way. To arrange for the filter basins, it was found necessary to excavate a hole 80 feet square and 30 feet deep. Cement concrete is used almost wholly in the construction and the filter beds and basins are ponderous affairs of solid cement masonry, portions of which are reinforced by steel work. The water from the well alongside of the river is elevated to the receiving basin by a centrifugal pump which is snow melting in the mountains, and is operated by a twenty horsepower Colombus gas engine. From the receiving basin the water flows into settling basin, where it flows over and under a system of baffle plates, in which a large proportion of the dirt and impurities sink to the bottom through sedimentation. From this basin the water goes to the filter proper, where it is put through the Roberts patent system of filtration and when the water is extremely dirty as it is at this time of year when the snow is melting in the mountains, a coagulant is added in proportion to one to sixteen hundred and the filtered water drains into a large cement well, where it is practically about the same level as the pumps. From here it is pumped into the stand pipe. This obviates the necessity of any lifting on the pumps. In the construction of the plant, provision is made for flushing and cleansing the different compartments and returning the refuse directly to the river below intake pipe. The work at present is being carried on by Engineer Morrison, but it is expected that an engineer from the Roberts Co., of Philadelphia, will be here shortly to look after the installation and some more of the more important features of the plant.

Last week the work was inspected by the C. P. R. engineer, who is in charge of the filtration system on the C. P. R. He visited the works in company of Chairman Penhale, of the water commissioners. His opinion was that the system was as near perfect as could be and he complimented the city on the undertaking.

Navin, Bros., have the contract for the cement work and the filtration building, which will be built of brick. The city is furnishing the brick and cement used in the construction.

Best System in the West.

When these works are completed, Medicine Hat will have the best water works system in the three provinces. For seven months in the year good pure, clear mountain water is taken from the South Saskatchewan river. The balance of the year, say from April until September, the water carries sediment in varying degree, caused by high water, the result of the river being the eastern watershed of about three hundred and fifty miles of the Rocky Mountains.

The guarantee with the filtration system is that 98 per cent. of the impurities, no matter of what nature, will be taken out of the water by the process of filtration.

WHO WILL PAY FOR BRIDGE AT FORT.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, June 18—Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, leaves for the east today for Regina, where he will remain for a few days. While away Mr. Cushing will be in attendance at the banquet tendered by the Liberals of Saskatchewan to Premier Scott.

While there Hon. Mr. Cushing will endeavor to settle up a few things which still remain unsettled between the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and which have remained unsettled since the old days of the Northwest Territories.

Perhaps the most important of these and certainly the most interesting, so far as the Calgary district is concerned is the famous Springbank irrigation canal incidont.

This matter has been dragging on for the last seven or eight years, and nothing of a definite nature has been done in the matter. A meeting was held a few months ago when Mr. Cushing astertained the feeling of the people who are affected.

He will make an effort to have the matter settled during this conference with the authorities from Saskatchewan.

There are other matters of interprovincial interest which will be under discussion, one of which will be the settlement for a bridge at Fort Saskatchewan.

Duc Dabrizzi Coming.

Ottawa, June 18.—Duc Dabrizzi will arrive at Quebec on board a warship on the 27th inst. His visit will be formal. Duc Dabrizzi will visit Sudbury, where he has some interest in nickel.

OFFICERS FOR CAMP.

Military Men Who Will Have Charge of Calgary Camp.

Calgary, June 18.—Colonel Walker has just received the following official letter with regard to the forthcoming camp of the 15th Light Horse:

To Lieut.-Col. Jas. Walker,
Commanding 15th Light Horse,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Colonel Walker,—Just a line to advise you of plans re camp.

Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, brigade-major, and Lieut.-Colonel Bliss, S.O.O., with two N.C.O.'s, ordnance stores corps, will leave Winnipeg Wednesday night, arriving Friday, 21st a.m. The latter will see that his cars are in the siding and open his field depot.

Lieut-Colonel Cameron will proceed with the general arrangements for the camp, and relieve you of a good deal of the work I have asked you to supervise.

A detachment of one sergeant and ten men, R.C.M.R., will arrive Saturday morning. They will act as markers at camp, and will do preparatory fatigue work in the meantime.

On Monday morning the following will arrive: Major Macdonell, Captain Mackie, Sergeant-Instructor Jackson, acting regimental staff, C.M.R.; Lieut. Bell, R.C.M.R., musketry instructor; one staff clerk, one signalling N.C.O., two servants, R.C.M.R.

Colonel Steele is in Ottawa, and possibly will pass through here shortly. If he stops I shall let him know all the arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
T. D. B. EVANS, Colonel,
Commanding M.D. 10.

Winnipeg, 14th June, 1907.

SKY-SCRAPER SURGERY.

Four Top Stories to Be Sliced Off Big Singer Building.

New York, June 19.—Amputation is to be applied to the Singer building at Liberty stret and Broadway.

Its top is to be sliced off and three additional stories sandwiched in between the seventh and eleventh floors.

Work on the scaffolding began yesterday, and a small army of men will be occupied night and day until it is completed, the undertaking being confined to the original corner building, which is to be a part of the monster forty-one storey structure now going up—the tallest office building in the world.

According to Ernest Flagg, the architect, the slicing is necessary in order that the eleven storey building shal conform in height and outline to the new fourteen-storey addition.

In stead of actually raising the four top floors enclosed under the mansard roof, the roof and structural material will be removed in sections to the ground. The eighth, ninth and tenth floors will then be built on, after which the old mansard roof, enclosing the four additional floors, will be replaced section by section.

A CHORISTER PRINCE.

Prince Edward of Wales in the Naval College Choir.

London, June 19—Prince Edward of Wales has made his first appearance as a singing boy in the Royal Naval college choir.

He went, with the other first-born cadets, through the ordeal of having his voice tried, and emerged triumphant. He has, indeed, a singing voice which is far above the average, and he is not a little proud that he has been considered worthy to be a chorister.

When the Prince of Wales took his son to the college he asked that he might be tried for the choir, but stipulated expressly that no favor should be shown to him, and that his test should be the same as that of any other cadet.

The Prince, however, was not without hope that his son would be successful.

FAVORS THREE OPPOSES FOURTH.

Bulletin Special.

Banff, June 18. — Superintendent Wilson, of the Bankhead mine, was examined by the coal commission this morning. He is opposed to boys under 16 being employed in mines, believes men should have a regular luncheon hour, favors a compensation act such as exists in Nova Scotia, and is against a semi-monthly pay, as it would cause the men to lay off work acouple of days more a month. He maintained that at last pay day only 50 men out of 170 working in the mine turned up for work the day after. Last year the mine had been closed down for 67 days owing to shortage of cars and lack of market. The mine employs about 300 men, and the output has reached as high as 1,400 tons. As high as $15 a day has been paid in wages. The average wage was about $5 a day.

The commission adjourned at noon to meet in Edmonton on Friday morning.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S CALGARY VISIT.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, June 18—Prince Fushimi and staff arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. They drove around the city and then inspected Rawlinson's horse ranch, which is one of the biggest in Alberta. They afterwards viewed the polo match between Fish Creek and Calgary. Luncheon was taken at the Mounted Police barracks, the Prince turned in a fire alarm, saw the brigade respond. The sailor leaves for Banff this afternoon.

Great indignation is expressed in the city because the mayor and aldermen were not notified of the Prince's visit either officially or unofficially. The Mounted Police assumed full control and were practically cut dead. No officials turned out. The Prince was given a good reception.

FIGHTING FROM COUNTY JAIL.

San Francisco, June 18—Supervisor James J. Gallagher, yesterday appointed acting mayor in place of Mayor Schmitz, who is confined in the county jail, awaiting sentence for the crime of extortion, will be retained in that office until Schmitz has perfected his appeal from last week's conviction, according to a statement made tonight by District Attorney Langdon, who added: "The members of the prosecution have not even discussed with each other the name of any man to succeed Gallagher as emergency mayor for the remainder of the year. We are proceeding carefully and with due regard to the seriousness of the situation. I am not ready yet to answer with a detailed plan the question, 'Will we sweep from office entire Schmitz administration?' but I will say this, 'We have shaped and are now filling in the body of a policy whose one and only object is prompt and effectual relief for the public. And we shall permit nothing to interfere with the carrying out of that policy. We do not fear any counter moves by the mayor or council. We have been advised of the law and have entire confidence in the legality of the further steps we purpose taking when Mr. Schmitz has perfected his appeal."

Mayor Schmitz this afternoon, after a long conference with his attorney, addressed to the board of supervisors a letter which says in party: "Seeing in the morning's paper a statement to the effect that your honorable body at your meeting yesterday decreed that I was temporarily unable to perform my duties as mayor by reason of my detention in the custody of the sheriff of San Francisco, and therefore appointed James Gallagher as acting mayor, I hereby notify you I am not unable or unwilling to perform my duties as mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, but I will continue to do so. I also wish to notify you that any action taken by Mr. Galagher in the capacity of acting mayor will be null and void and will, by the complications it will involve, cause great injury to the city. I demand that you send to my office all matters passed by your honorable body, that I may have the opportunity of inspecting them and of approving or disapproving them."

Supervisor Gallagher made no attempt today to take possession of the mayor's office at Post and Franklin streets. He says that for the present the mayor's office is wherever he happens to be.

PULLED TRIGGER WITH FOOT.

Red Deer, June 18.—A German named Chris Vogt, who had been chopping timber about eight miles east of the town, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a gun next to his head and pulling the trigger with his foot. He was said to be under the influence of liquor. At the inquest held by Coroner Collison yesterday afternoon, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Ferries Collided.

San Francisco, June 18.—The ferry steamers Tiburnon and James O'Donaghue collided to-night off Alcatraz. There were many passengers aboard. News has just been received that no passengers were hurt, and that all got ashore. It is reported that the O'Donoghue is sinking.

Ninety-five Deaths a Minute.

Vienna, June 19.—An Austrian statistician has calculated that there are 1,500,000,000 people in the world and that the average span of life is thirty years. Consequently, 1,500,000,000 people die every thirty years, or 50,000,000 a year, or 137,000 a day, 5,700 every hour, 95 every minute and 3 in every two seconds.

LORD'S DAY ACT RESPONSIBLE.

Bulletin Special.

Banff, June 17.—Before the coal commission to-day General-Superintendent Jamieson, of the C. P. R., attributed the car shortage of last year to th eunprecedented growth of the country, the weather conditions, the scarcity of labor and the practical impossibility to secure the rolling stock and power required. He maintained that the reports of 1905 showed that the C. P. R. was the second best railway on the continent in freight equipment. This year the road was better prepared to store coal than ever, but they could not store until the mines were turning out a surplus. The mines at present are only supplying enough coal to keep the road going. Mr. Jamieson intimated that a coal famine could only be avoided by the dealers in domestic coal ordering their supplies earlier.

The case of the Taber operators, who had not been paid for $5,000 worth of coal confiscated by the C. P. R., was drawn to the general superintendent's attention, and he said he understood the account was being settled. Confiscation had not been customary and the failure to make prompt payment was due to the system of accounting.

Mr. Jamieson claimed the Lord's Day act badly crippled transportation and it would result in the mines not being able to get cars on Monday and probably Tuesday, as long as traffic was tied up on Sunday.

The commission will hold a sitting at Edmonton at the end of the week.

WHAT THE COAL MINERS WANT.

(Special Correspondence of Bulletin.)

Banff, June 14.—At the conclusion of three weeks' investigation by the coal commission, the principal demands of the miners can be placed as follows:

An eight hour bank to bank law:
A compensation act.
A semi-monthly pay.
Posting of inspector's report.
Placing of timber in convenient places.
Non-employment of boys under 16 years of age.

Added to these are innumerable amendments or additions to the mining regulations of the province. As a Bankhead miner stated yesterday, the paramount needs of the men working in the mines are a compensation act and an eight hour day. The passage of legislation guaranteeing such law, he declared, would do even more to prevent strikes and lockouts than the Lemieux bill.

The commission has learned that an eight hour bank to bank day exists in nearly all of the mines in Southern Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass.

A compensation act will come, in all likelihood, but whether it will be on the lines of the act now in existence in British Columbia, or the relief fund as they have it in Nova Scotia, time will tell. The miners want the B.C. measure. The operators favor the plan of the "Blue Noses." A prominent operator told me the other day he favored compensation, but not the kind that compels the operator to bear all the expenses. There are three classes of accidents:

(1) Those for which the operator is responsible;

(2) Those for which the miner is responsible;

(3) Those for which no person can be blamed.

Therefore, this operator thinks the Nova Scotia act, which provides that the government, the operator and the miner, shall contribute so much each to a relief fund, is the best. It means virtually that the operator pays for the accidents for which he is responsible, the miner ditto, and the government for the accidents for which blame cannot be attached to anyone.

The longer the commission labors the more rapidly new suggestions diminish. The witnesses from the Bankhead and Canmore mines, who have been heard here, practically line up for every proposal made by the miners at Lethbridge and in the Crow's Nest Pass. They have very few new arguments either. They tell us that a compensation act decreases the number of accidents, because the operators furnish more protection in the mine and that as much coal is produced in an eight-hour day as a ten-hour day for the now timeworn reason that a man's working capacity is exhausted at the end of eight hours and the two hours extra is really worthless.

Fred King, a Bankhead miner, who worked in the Transvaal as well as in England, says the compensation act in the former country allows as much as $2,500 in case of death by accident in a mine. In England some of the collieries provide homes for aged miners and others gave pensions.

The Bankhead miners seem to be well paid. The average wage was placed at $4.50 and some contract men had earned as high as $9.50 a day. At Canmore, one of the oldest camps in Alberta, the average wage was $3.50 a day, though one man said it had dropped as low as $1.50, a fact which led another witness to suggest that legislation should provide that a miner was not to be paid less tha $3.00 a day. That, he thought, would compel the operator to have plenty of work for the men to do all the time.

Hints were thrown out by the Canmore men that the only general store at that camp was owned by the coal company and the men had to patronize it. It was impossible they claimed for opposition to be started as the company owned the townsite and wouldn't allow another firm to do business. A similar charge was made, it will be remembered, by miners at Lille.

Henry Morgan, a Bankhead miner, fired a shot at the new Lord's Day Act. It prevents the shunting of cars on the Sabbath, which means that the miners cannot work on Monday for the lack of cars. The fact that the railroad-men would have to work on Sunday in order to keep the miners working on Monday, did not lessen his opposition to the act.

THE FOREST FIRES STILL RAGING

In Woods Around the Soo—3 Men Burned to Death

Sault Ste. Marie, June 19.—More serious reports come from the woods today regarding the forest fires. Although rain fell last night the fires were not checked. It is reported from Webbwood that three men were burned to death near there. Many miles of forest along the Algoma Central have been burned, and the flames seem to be increasing in spite of the light rains. Thousands of dollars' worth of timber have been destroyed in the Georgian Bay district also, and many operators have lost all their supplies. Destructive fires are burning on the Michigan side too. Unless heavy rain falls at once the fires may burn for days.

Same Story From Fort William.

Fort William, June 19.—Forest fires continue to do immense damage in every part of this district and the rain of yesterday had no effect on the fires. Two families were burned out in Slate River Valley, ten miles west of here. Relief society of city is working hard to replace losses. It is impossible to give an estimate of the losses yet, as the ground is so hot men can't get to them.

G. T. P. is in Danger.

Winnipeg, June 19—Reports from the district between Kenora and Fort William which reached here today indicate that the bush fires are still raging with unimpaired vigor and great damage is being done. One contractor for building a station of the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Superior Junction received word that one storehouse north of Vermilion has been destroyed, entailing a loss of thirty thousand dollars in supplies and equipment. This is only one of several similar storehouses damaged to date and a number of others are in danger. J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, wired today to see whether any stock in the construction camps has been injured, but has not yet been able to get a reply. A number of small lakes which dot the country along the new line are proving of great assistance in the fire fighting. The wind has held every day for several days past in one direction and the fire has made rapid progress. With a change of direction the work of fire fighting will be easier. McArthur states during the past winter he hauled over a million dollars worth of supplies to storehouses now in danger. These include four hundred thousand dollars worth of dynamite, the largest order ever placed by one contractor. Should the fire get to these stores the result will be disastrous ,as there are no summer trails through a large part of the country by which they could be replaced. The line from Superior Junction to Fort William is also in a dangerous position. Much of the embankment has been constructed of muck from muskegs through which it runs and this will burn readily. These sections are being carefully watched as destruction would set the work back for several months.

Torpedo-Boat Explosion.

Torouvay, Eng., June 19.—A torpedo-boat, name unknown, was sunk off Bay Head this afternoon after an explosion. The British torpedo gunboat Dryad saved the torpedo-boat's crew.